# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 6, 1830.

NO. IV, OF VOL. [illegible] (NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT [illegible])


## NEW TERMS

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THIRST QUENCHED WITHOUT DRINKING.

It may not be generally known to our readers that water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In illustration of this subject, a correspondent has sent us the following abridged quotation from a 'Narrative of Captain Kennedy's losing his Vessel, and his distresses afterwards,' which was noticed in 'Dodsley's Annual Register for 1769.' "I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing. It was a considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure, although from seeing the good effects produced, they afterwards practised it twice a day of their own accord. To this discovery I may with justice attribute the preservation of my own life and six other persons, who must have perished if it had not been put in use. The hint was first communicated to me from the perusal of a treatise written by Dr. Lind. The water absorbed through the pores of the skin produced in every respect the same effect as would have resulted from the moderate drinking of any liquid. The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes became incrusted by the heat of the sun and that of our own bodies, lacerating our skins and being otherwise inconvenient; but we found that by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes; and at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in the boat who drank salt water went delirious and died; but those who avoided this and followed the above practice experienced no such symptoms."

### FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

We recently noticed a work descriptive of Calabria. Desirous of a little more accurate information on the character of the fierce brigands of this part of Italy, we turned to the letters of Paul Louis Courier, whose works are little known in England. Our readers will probably be interested by the following little story, which we translate for their edification.* He is writing to his female cousin.

* Œuvres complete de P. L. Courier; 4 vols. Bruxelles, 1828.

"I was one day travelling in Calabria. It is a country of wicked people, who, I believe, have no great liking to any body, and are particularly ill disposed towards the French. To tell you why would be a long affair. It is enough that they hate us to death, and that the unhappy being who should chance to fall into their hands would not pass his time in the most agreeable manner. I had for my companion a fine young fellow. I do not say this to interest you—but because it is the truth. In these mountains the roads are precipices, and our horses got on with the greatest difficulty. My comrade going first, a track, which appeared to him more practicable and shorter than the regular path, led us astray. It was my fault. Ought I to have trusted to a head of twenty years? We sought our way out of the wood while it was yet light; but the more we looked for the path the farther we were off it. It was a very black night, when we came close upon a black house.—We went in, and not without suspicion. But what was to be done? There we found a whole family of charcoal burners at table. At the first word they invited us to join them. My young man did not stop for much ceremony. In a minute or two we were eating and drinking in right earnest—he at least:—for my own part I could not help glancing about at the place and people. Our hosts, indeed, looked like charcoal burners;—but the house!—you would have taken for an arsenal.—There was nothing to be seen but muskets, pistols, sabres, knives, cutlasses. Every thing displeased me, and I saw that I was in no favour myself. My comrade, on the contrary, was soon one of the family. He laughed, he chatted with them; and with an imprudence which I ought to have prevented, he at once said where he came from, where we were going, that we were Frenchmen. Think of our situation. Here we were amongst our mortal enemies, alone, benighted, far from all human aid. That nothing might be omitted that could tend to destroy us, he must play the rich man forsooth, promising these folks to pay them well for their hospitality; and then he must prate about his portmanteau, earnestly beseeching them to take great care of it, and put it at the head of his bed, for he wanted no other pillow. Ah, youth, youth, how you are to be pitied! Cousin, they might have thought we carried the diamonds of the crown: the treasure in his portmanteau, which gave him such anxiety consisted of the letters of his mistress.

"Supper ended, they left us. Our hosts slept below; we on the story where we had been eating. In a sort of platform raised seven or eight feet, where we were to mount by a ladder, was the bed that awaited us—a nest into which we had to introduce ourselves, by jumping over barrels filled with provisions for all the year. My comrade seized upon the bed above, and was soon fast asleep, with his head upon the precious portmanteau. I was determined to keep awake, so I made a good fire, and sat myself down. The night was almost passed over tranquilly enough, and I was beginning to be comfortable, when, just at the time when it appeared to me that day was about to break, I heard our host and his wife talking and disputing below me;—and putting my ear into the chimney which communicated with the lower room, I perfectly distinguished these exact words of the husband:—'*Well, well, let us see:—must we kill them both?*' To which the wife replied, '*Yes*,'—and I heard no more.

"How shall I tell you the rest? I could scarcely breathe, my whole body was as cold as marble; to have seen me, you could not have told whether I was dead or alive. Heavens! when I yet think upon it! We two were almost without arms;—against us were twelve or fifteen who had plenty of weapons. And then my comrade dead of sleep and fatigue! To call him up, to make a noise, was more than I dared;—to escape alone was an impossibility. The window was not very high—but under it were two great dogs howling like wolves Imagine if you can the distress I was in. At the end of a quarter of an hour, which seemed an age, I heard some one on the staircase, and through the chink of the door I saw the old man, with a lamp in one hand, and one of his great knives in the other. He mounted, his wife after him; I was behind the door. He opened it; but before he came in he put down the lamp, which his wife took up, and coming in, with his feet naked, she, being behind him, said in a smothered voice, hiding the light partially with her fingers, *Gently, go gently.*—When he reached the ladder he mounted, his knife between his teeth; and going to the head of the bed where that poor young man lay, with his throat uncovered, with one hand he took his knife, and with the other —— ah, my cousin, —— he seized a ham which hung from the roof, cut a slice, and retired as he had come in. The door is reshut, the light vanishes, and I am left alone to my reflections.

"When the day appeared, all the family with a great noise came to rouse us, as we had desired. They brought us plenty to eat—they served us a very proper breakfast, a capital breakfast, I assure you. Two capons formed part of it, which, said the hostess, you must eat one, and carry away the other. When I saw the capons I at once comprehended the meaning of the words—*Must we kill them both?*"

### THE DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

The convent of the Great St. Bernard is situated near the top of the mountain known by that name, near one of the most dangerous passages of the alps, between Switzerland and Savoy. In these regions the traveller is overtaken by the most severe weather, even after days of cloudless beauty, when the glaciers glitter in the sunshine, and the pink flowers of the rhododendron appear as if they were never to be sullied by the tempest. But a storm suddenly comes on; the roads are rendered impassible by drifts of snow; the avalanches, which are huge loosened masses of snow or ice, are swept into the valleys, carrying trees and crags of rock before them. The hospitable monks, though their revenue is scanty, open their doors to every stranger that presents himself. To be cold, to be weary, to be benighted, constitute the title to their comfortable shelter, their cheering meal, and their agreeable converse. But their attention to the distressed does not end here. They devote themselves to the dangerous task of searching for those unhappy persons who may have been overtaken by the sudden storm, and would perish but for their charitable succour. Most remarkably are they assisted in these truly Christian offices. They have a breed of noble dogs in their establishment, whose extraordinary sagacity often enables them to rescue the traveller from destruction. Benumbed with cold, weary in the search for a lost track, his senses yielding to the stupifying influence of frost which betrays the exausted sufferer in a deep sleep, the unhappy man sinks upon the ground, and the snow-drift covers him from human sight. It is then that the keen scent and the exquisite docility of these admirable dogs are called into action. Though the perishing man lie ten or even twenty feet beneath the snow, the delicacy of the smell with which they can trace him offers a chance of escape. They scratch away the snow with their feet; they set up a continued hoarse and solemn bark, which brings the monks and labourers of the convent to their assistance. To provide for the chance that the dogs, without human help, may succeed in discovering the unfortunate traveller, one of them has a flask of spirits round his neck, to which the fainting man may apply for support; and another has a cloak to cover him. These wonderful exertions are often successful; and even where they fail of restoring him who has perished, the dogs discover the body, so that it may be secured for the recognition of friends; and such is the effect of the temperature, that the dead features generally preserve their firmness for the space of two years. One of these noble creatures was decorated with a medal, in commemoration of his having saved the lives of twenty-two persons, who, but for his sagacity, must have perished. Many travellers who have crossed the passage of St. Bernard, since the peace, have seen this dog, and have heard, around the blazing fire of the monks, the story of his extraordinary career. He died about the year 1816, in an attempt to convey a poor traveller to his anxious family. The Piedmontese courier arrived at St. Bernard in a very stormy season, labouring to make his way to the little village of St. Pierre, in the valley beneath the mountain, where his wife and children dwelt. It was in vain that the monks attempted to check his resolution to reach his family.—They at last gave him two guides, each of whom was accompanied by a dog, of which one was the remarkable creature whose services had been so valuable to mankind. Descending from the Convent, they were in an instant overwhelmed by two avalanches; and the same common destruction awaited the family of the poor courier, who were toiling up the mountain in the hope to obtain some news of their expected friend. They all perished.

A story is told of one of these dogs, who, having found a child unhurt, whose mother had been destroyed by an avalanche, induced the poor boy to mount upon his back, and thus carried him to the gate of the convent.

*From the Newark Daily Advertiser.*

*First Atlantic Steamer.*—We find in the New London (Conn.) Gazette, the following particulars of the first steam navigation of the Atlantic.—They were communicated to the Gazette by captain Stephen Rogers, of Groton, who was sailing-master of the ship Savannah, of which Moses Rogers, of Groton, was the commander.

She was seen from the telegraph station at Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The admiral who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's cutters to her relief. But great was their wonder at their inability with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be easily imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this naval novelty. On approaching Liverpool, hundreds of people came off in boats to see her. She was compelled to lay outside the bar, till the tide should serve for her to go in. During the time she had her colors all flying, when a boat from a British sloop-of-war came along side and hailed.—The sailing-master was on deck at the time, and answered—"Where is your master"—to which he gave the laconic reply—"I have no master, Sir" "Where's your Captain then?" "He's below—do you wish to see him?" "I do, Sir." The captain who was then below, on being called, asked what he wanted—to which he answered—"Why do you wear that penant, Sir?" "Because my country allows me to, Sir." "My commander thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down, he will send a force that will do it." Captain Rogers then exclaimed to the engineer—"Get the hot water engine ready." Although there was no such machine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect, and John Bull was glad to paddle off as fast as possible On approaching the city, the shipping, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen and merchants from London, came down to visit her, and were very curious to ascertain her speed, her destination, &c. As it was soon after Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in taking his brother Napoleon from St. Helena, it was suspected that that was the object of the Savannah. After remaining 25 days in Liverpool, during which time she was visited by thousands of people of all rank, and her officers were treated with marked attention, she left for Copenhagen, at which place she arrived in safety—where she excited similar curiosity. She proceeded thence to Stockholm, in Sweden, where she was visited by the Royal family, the foreign ministers, naval officers, nobility and others, who, by invitation of Mr Hughes, the American minister, dined on board, and took an excursion among the neighboring islands with which they were much delighted.

Lord Lyndock, of England, who was then on a tour through the North of Europe, by invitation of our minister, took passage on board of the Savannah for St. Petersburg, which place she reached in due time. Here she was visited by the invitation of our minister at that court, by several noblemen, military and naval officers, who also tested her superior qualities by a trip to Cronstadt. Her officers received several valuable presents of plate, &c., and we have now before us a superb gold snuff box, which was presented to her sailing-master, Capt. Steven Rogers, by Lord Lyndock. She sailed from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen and and thence to Arendal, in Norway, whence she returned to Savannah, where, after a short passage of about twenty-five days, she arrived in safety—being the fisst steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—and after performing a voyage highly creditable to American ingenuity and enterprise.

She used Liverpool coal for fuel, of which she took seventy five tons; as well as twenty five cords of wood for kindling. She had no freight, and only used her engines when not able to go at the rate of four knots with her sails. By the great fire in Savannah, her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that place and New York, whither she was bound, under Captain Nathaniel Holdredge—now master of the Liverpool packet ship United States—when she was lost on the south side of Long Island.

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir." A would be-witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with "Is it me madam you called?" "Oh, no sir," said she with great composure, "it was *another puppy* I spoke to."

When a king asked Euclid, the mathemetician, whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious manner? he was answered that there was no royal way to geometry.—Other things may be seized by might, or purchased with money, but knowledge is to be gained only be study, and study to be prosecuted only in retirement.

### THE DEAF MAN.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.)

A young Parisian who went with a numerous party to Lyons to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the second city in the kingdom, thus relates an adventure which he had.

We were lodged at the best inn, and found excellent company there. The evening before our departure, I was in the court yard about 5 o'clock, when a man entered leading his horse by the bridle.

"Take care of my horse," said he to the servant.

"We have not any room for your horse," replied the servant, "seek another stable."

"That is right," said the man, "I shall take care of you to-morrow."

"I told you," said theservant, "that we had no room, our stable is full."

"Very well," replied the man, "you look like a good boy, take care of my beast."

"I believe this man is a fool," said the boy, seeing him walk to the kitchen; "what can he wish me to do with his horse?"

"I think he is deaf," said I to him, "take care of the horse, you will be responsible for him."

I followed the man to the kitchen. The hostess made him the same compliment as her servant; he replied he was much obliged to her, and begged her not to fatigue herself by making him compliments, for he was so deaf that he could not hear a cannon shot; he immediately took a chair and seated himself near the fire as if he was at home. The hostess saw there was no means of getting rid of this man who was determined to take a slumber in his chair. I went into the parlor, where I told the company of the hostess' embarrassment; they laughed at it, and I, above all who did not believe that I should be the dupe of the adventure. Supper was served and our gentleman came and seated himself by the door; we asked him to come to the table and not make himself a stranger; he apparently thought we wished to put him in the most distinguished place, for he replied that he was too polite to put himself at the head of the table. Seeing that it was impossible to make him hear us; it was necessary to take patience; he ate as much as four others and when the bill was presented to him he drew thirty cents from his pocket and threw it on the table. The expense of each one of us was much more; this they tried to make him understand; but he always replied that he was not a man to suffer others to pay his debts, and that he was much obliged to us for wishing to defray it; and although he was meanly dressed, his pocket was full of money, which he doubtless said because they give him back his money in order that he might give more. In the mean time he made a bow and went out, leaving [illegible] with [illegible]. A minute after the servant came in and told me to go and defend my bed, of which this man had taken possession; we all went up; but he had barricaded the door, and we knew that it would be useless to knock. As he spoke to himself, we listened.

"How miserable is my condition!" said he; "they try to force my door open and I shall not be able to hear them: I have no other resource than to watch all night with candles burning so as to be able to use my pistols if they undertake to rob me."

He had not the trouble; I passed the night near the fire and willingly pardoned the man who appeared to me so much to be pitied. He arose early the next morning, gave thirty cents for the expense of his horse and having mounted him he addressed them:

"I ask your pardon," said he, "for having taken your bed. One of my friends, who had been refused lodging here, bet me twenty louisdors that I could not get accommodated; this sum is worth the trouble of being deaf. As to the rest, sir, I understand by your conversation that you are going to take the steamboat. I shall meet you there, and shall beg you to accept a good breakfast to repair the bad night you have passed."

He hastily departed after finishing these words, and left us much astonished at the sangfroid with which he had played his part.

What a chimera is man! what a confused chaos! what a subject of contradiction! a professed judge of all things, and yet a feeble worm of the Earth! the great depository, and guardian of truth, and yet a mere huddle of uncertainty!—the glory, and the scandal of the universe!

### EXTRACT FROM BULWER.

"What a mistake, to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! the passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited; they are more violent and apparent; but they have less energy, less durability, less intense and concentrated power, than in maturer life. In youth passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks upon the other, as waves upon a rock, till the heart frets itself to repose. In manhood, the great deep flows on more calm but more profound;—its serenity, the proof of the might and terror of its course, were the wind to blow, the storm to rise. A *young* man's ambition is but vanity; it has no definite aim; it plays with a thousand toys. As with one passion, so with the rest. *In youth, love is ever* ON THE WING; *but, like the birds in April it has not yet* BUILT ITS NEST. With so long a career of summer and hope before it, the disappointment of to-day is succeeded by the novelty of to-morrow: and the sun that advances to the noon but dries up its fervent tears. But when we have arrived at that epoch of life, when, if the light fail us, if the last rose wither, we feel that the loss cannot be retrieved, and that the frost and the darkness are at hand, love becomes to us a treasure that we watch over and hoard with a miser's care. Our youngest born affection is our idol, the fondest pledge of the past, the most cherished of our hopes for the future. A certain melancholy, that mingles with our joy at the possession, only enhances its charm,—we feel ourselves so dependent on it for all that is yet to come. Our other barks, our gay galleys of pleasure, [illegible] gasies of pride have been [illegible] our all: to its frail sanctuary we commit [illegible] The star that guides it is [illegible] tempest that [illegible]

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### RURAL ECONOMY.

*The Character of a Complete Farmer.*—We gave, in a former number of this Journal, the character of a French farmer's wife—On the present occasion we place before our readers a sketch of what a farmer himself ought to be. We derive the article from the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal, a work abounding in excellent matter.

A complete farmer is a most careful, industrious, and frugal, as well as reputable and useful man; and unless carefulness, industry and economy are united in the character, it will be an imperfect one. Although a farmer cannot live without labour, by labour alone he never can grow rich and reputable. Much depends upon his *laying out and performing certain kinds of labour in the times and seasons when they ought to be performed.* If he will not cart out his summer dung, nor plough those lands in the fall, which he means to sow in the following spring—if he will not put his seeds into the ground early, and as soon as the season will admit—if he will not attend to his fences and see that they are sufficient—and if he will not cut grass when it is ripe and do every thing necessary to secure it in good order; he will be perpetually hurried from one kind of labour to another, and every one will be slighted: his flax will not be well rotted, nor his grain properly filled out; his corn will be shortened for want of being well hoed, and his grass will become dead, and dry away in the field.

Let every kind of labour, therefore, be performed in due season. A complete farmer is also a man of great carefulness and solicitude; without care, the severest labour on the best of farms, will never produce riches nor plenty. If the farmer will not milk his cows in season—see that they are properly tended—go to the male in the right time for the next year's profit; and that his dairy is neatly and carefully managed, he may labor without ceasing, will have a small, poor breed of cattle, and never enjoy a fullness of good butter and cheese. It is care which makes a flock increase and grow to a good size, which brings forth the profits of a dairy, and which fills the house of the farmer with good things. If he will not carefully inspect his fields and meadows, and see that his fences are in good [illegible] his grass and his corn will [illegible] his [illegible] and if he will not gather up carefully and in due season, he will [illegible] and mouldy crop. If he mows, rakes, and feddows his cattle in a careless slovenly manner, his stock will be pinched through the winter, and [illegible] poor and lousy in the spring—poor oxen, too poor to do the labour of the season—poor cows, with little or no milk, and wretched calves and poor horses, too feeble to draw, and too weak to ride with safety. If his swine, poultry and stock in general, and if his carts, rakes and tools of all kinds, are not carefully attended to, the farmer never can grow rich and respectable. It is attention which gradually collects from various sources, and covers the soil with manure; it is attention which causes the hills, and fields and valleys to yield their increase, and advances and completes the most beneficial improvements.

There is a third virtue without the practice of which, the farmer can never attain to wealth and independence: I mean *Economy.* Without this, both labour in raising, and care in preserving the fruits of the earth, are absolutely thrown away.—Economy is an excellent virtue in any man: it is indispensable in the affairs and profession of a farmer. And of this he should never be unmindful when he looks into his barn, his cellar, or his garret, or even his pastures; to say nothing of his fields, mowing lands and meadows. But farmers, as well as other men, are too apt to forget, that in their pursuit after riches, almost every thing depends upon economy joined with care and industry.

A frugal, industrious man, blessed with but a common share of understanding, will undoubtedly succeed and advance his interest, beyond whatever he expected, when he first set out in life; provided no singular providential evil should overtake him. More is gained by saving than by hard labour. A farmer, therefore, whose utmost profits are small and slow, as he cannot grow rich suddenly from his profession, should be a rigid and steady economist. He should consider the saving he may make in every thing; in his fuel, tools, clothes, meat, drink, and pocket expenses; above all in his time, which is equal to so much money in hand. Every day that his neighbour runs down to market on his horse, with a pound or two of butter and a few eggs, if he stays at home and keeps steady to his labor, he gets two, if not three days the start of him.—While his neighbour wastes his time and spends his money by this imprudent and trifling pursuit, he saves both time and money, in dressing and improving his lands, and which demand all his attention. There is no leisure hour to be found on a farm from early in the spring, till late in the fall. Through all that whole period, a good farmer knows how to spend every hour profitably on his lands. He can have no time to pass in idleness—in chatting with people as they pass by—in making needless visits—in attending courts, horse races, taverns, and the like. By these means the public is annually deprived of many thousands of individuals of potatoes, corn, tons of hay &c. &c. and individuals themselves become poor, and [illegible] into the worst of habits—into idleness, [illegible]ming, drinking, &c.

There is no kind of economy in the farmer, which will not be well rewarded. Early rising will contribute to his health, and preserve his fields from the inroads of unruly creatures, which commonly begin their trespasses just as the day begins to dawn. Close mowing and careful raking, will enable him to winter one cow extraordinary. Feed-

## MORAL DEPARTMENT.

### OF ADAPTING FEMALE EDUCATION TO THE PECULIAR HABITUDES OF THE SEX.

"[illegible] thy fair eyes to glory ascend,
[illegible] and beauty in harmony blend;
[illegible] of form shall awake pure desire,
[illegible] charms of the soul ever cherish the fire;
[illegible] sweetness commingled, their manners refined,
And [illegible] bright image enstamped on their mind,
With [illegible], and soft rapture, shall teach life to glow,
And light up a smile in the aspect of woe."

Dr. Dwight.

Montesquieu, speaking of the influence of the female sex on public morals and manners, says, "The safety of a state depends on the virtues of the women."

The truth of this sentiment might be evinced and illustrated by adverting to the history of some of the most famous of the ancient nations, and particularly of those whose forms of government were of the republican kind. The most shining periods of their history were those in which the modesty, fidelity, economy, and various other domestic virtues of the female sex inspired the men with noble sentiments, and prompted them to noble deeds; and, on the other hand, the fatal harbinger of their fall and destruction was the declension of female virtue.

Women are the guides of infancy and childhood. From them are received the first, and the most indelible impressions; and their influence in society ever increases with the increase of civilization and social refinement. Through the benign influence of christianity, and by means of the general diffusion of knowledge and the superior refinement of taste and sentiment, Woman is now risen to a very important rank in social life. It is seen that she has a mind, as well as a *form;* her capacity for intellectual improvements, and her right, in common with that of the other sex, to a participation of intellectual enjoyments, are freely acknowledged. In the mean time the importance of female education is become a trite theme, on which the tongues and the pens of the learned and the ingenious have frequently descanted. Any attempt, therefore, to add to the numerous arguments in support of a sentiment already too obvious to be disputed, would be alike difficult and useless. But the question respecting the best modes and most useful objects of female education, both in regard to individual happiness, and the interests of the [illegible] is well worthy of discussion.

[illegible] whatever be the real fact—that the [illegible] are equal as to mental powers, it is evident [illegible] their destinations are different. The female [illegible], while more graceful, is inferior in point of strength, and of course less adapted to the rugged and perilous occupations and boisterous scenes of life. Female children are commonly less roving in their dispositions, and less turbulent and obstinate in their tempers;—they are more docile and more domestic, than those of the other sex.—Hence it plainly appears to be the ordination of nature, (I mean *the Eternal Wisdom*) that woman should be employed chiefly in the various business of the domestic kind. And, as the designs of nature are never thwarted with impunity, so, those women, who, disdaining the feminine sphere, usurp the business and ape the manners of men, are punished for this usurpation by the loss of their attractions. The spectacle of a Hercules plying at the distaff, or that of a venerable judge taking his seat in a female dishabille, would scarcely be more absurd and ridiculous, than that of a woman affecting the air, the manners, and the peculiar pursuits of the other sex.

Now, as the business of education is not to thwart, but to assist the designs of nature, it is clear that the general scheme of female instruction should be appropriate to the female character and sphere of action.

A zealous advocate for the rights of woman, who is accustomed to follow theory rather than the track of nature, might allege, that, as their capacities are competent to the profoundest investigations and disquisitions, any limitation to their pursuits in literature or the sciences, is an abridgement of those intellectual privileges and enjoyments, which they ought to possess, in common with men. But without calling in question the strength of female intellect, or attempting to abridge its charter of rights, I would offer for consideration the following queries:—Are not they the *happiest* among women, who are contented within the circle of such enjoyments, pursuits, and amusements, as are principally of the domestic kind?—Does woman ever appear so graceful and lovely, as in the domestic characters and relations of a dutiful daughter and affectionate sister—of a loving and faithful wife—of an excellent mother, rearing up her offspring and guiding them in wisdom's ways—of a discreet mistress of a family, combining prudent economy with hospitality?—Finally, would not any man of sense and correct taste, choose to be connected in marriage with a woman of a plainly cultivated understanding, an obliging temper, domestic in her habits, and capable and disposed to guide his household affairs with discretion, rather than with a *Mary Wolstoncraft,* who handed wine to a gentleman visitant, *in a broken tea cup*—excusing herself, that she was too much occupied in literary matters to pay any attention to the furnishing of her room?

One of the brightest ornaments of her sex and of human [illegible] itself, remarks:—"The profession of women, to which the bent of their instruction should be turned, is that of daughters, wives, mothers and mistresses of families. They should therefore be trained with a view to these several conditions, and be furnished with a stock of ideas, and principles, and qualifications and habits, ready to be applied and appropriated, as occasion may demand, to each of their respective situations"—And again, when speaking of embellishments, or the showy and ornamental parts of female education, she observes:—"Though the arts which [illegible] life more [illegible] admiration; yet [illegible] of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason, and reflect, and feel, and judge, and act, and discourse, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his cares, sooth his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children."

It is for the *Daughters* of our America to cooperate in supporting and perpetuating the independence, and the many inestimable privileges, which her *Sons* have achieved by their valour, and with their blood. On the purity of their morals, and the prudence and propriety of their conduct, the permanence and the weal of this great republic, and the hopes of generations to come, essentially depend.

Nor was there ever perhaps a crisis so urgently demanding their aid, or so auspicious to their exertions, as the one that now presents itself. The unexampled events of a late series of years have [illegible], in this young republic, a direful revolution from uncostly simplicity to [illegible] extravagance, and not only producing [illegible] embarrassment and distress, but threatening the destruction of morals and the extinction of liberty. This deadly disorder, which is corrupting the stamina of the American public, which no laws can reach and the physical strength of no arm of flesh can remove, is removable by *moral* force. The great *desideratum* is to bring into fashion the industry and frugality of former ages. This would open again upon our horizon the prospects that have been so frightfully blasted. And who can accomplish it but the respectable females of our country? Their voice unitedly raised in this holy cause, like the sound of the harp of the son of Jesse, might dispossess the evil spirit that has hurried, and is now hurrying so many to ruin, and would be the harbinger of a political millennium. In every thing relating to fashion their influence is unbounded. Would they frown upon the idle and foppish and bestow their smiles upon the industrious and frugal, they might effectually check the thoughtless extravagance of the other sex; with all the better part of which, this kind of *restrictive* system from the female court of fashion would be as a law written in the heart. Would they form themselves into societies—than which none could be more deserving the name of *Benovelent and Benificent*—for the purpose of promoting industry and frugal economy, and make their practice correspond with their professions, it might change the face of things from sad to joyous. "Recorded honors would thicken round them," and generations now unborn would do homage to their memories.

## POLITICAL.

### SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

*Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Currency. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1838.*

[*Continued from our last.*]

We all remember what followed. The Government prepared to assert by force its usurped powers. The Proclamation was issued, and the War Message and Force Bill followed, and the State armed to maintain her constitutional rights. How, now, I ask, did the Senator act in this fearful crisis; he who had, but a short time before, pronounced the system to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and oppressive? Did he feel any sympathy for those who felt and thought as he did but a brief period before? Did he make any allowance for their falling into the same errors (if such he then considered them) into which he himself had fallen? Did he show that ardent devotion to preserve the brotherly love between the members of the Union he now so boastingly professes? Did he, who calls himself the defender of the Constitution, feel any compunction in resorting to force, to execute laws which he had pronounced to be in violation of the Constitution?—Did he, who manifested such deep distrust of those in power, who had been foremost in proclaiming their usurpations, and calling on the patriotic of all parties to oppose them, show any dread in consigning to them unlimited power to crush one of the members of the Union, and which, after accomplishing that, might be so readily turned to crush the liberty of all? Quite the reverse. A sudden thought again struck him.—He again, in a twinkling, forgot the past, and rushed over into the arms of power; and took his position in the front rank, as the champion of the most violent measures to enforce laws at the point of the bayonet, which he had pronounced unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive! And this too at the hazard of civil war, and the manifest danger of subverting the Constitution and liberties of the country; refusing all terms of adjustment, and resisting to the last with violence the bill which compromised and settled the conflict! And yet, with all this fresh in the recollection of himself and all present, he can rise in his place and proclaim himself the universal patriot; the defender of the Constitution, and benefactor of every portion of the Union; the man who has done every thing to preserve brotherly love between its members, and who is ready to make every sacrifice to make it beneficial to all the parties!

But what is more extraordinary, what is truly wonderful and astonishing, is while these words were on his tongue, he, in the same breath, with a full knowledge of all the disasterous consequences which have and must necessarily follow the renewal of the protective system, should declare that he anticipates the speedy arrival of the time when he will again undertake to revive the system? More cannot be added. The contrast between the Senator's course and the character which he ascribes to himself cannot be rendered more striking. I shall not add another instance, as many of them as are at my command. A volume could not more conclusively prove how unfounded are his pretensions to that lofty, universal, and ardent patriotism which he claims for himself, and how strong the delusion under which he is in regard to his true character.

Let us now turn and inquire what has been my course; I whom he represents as sectional, whose course he pronounces to be unfriendly to the Union, because I now call the protective system unconstitutional and oppressive; who, he intimates, desires to unite the South for no patriotic purpose, and represents as going off under the State rights banner. And here, Mr. President, let me say, I put in no claim to the lofty destiny to which the Senator says he was born. Instead of coming here, like the Senator, as the representative of the whole People, I appear in the more humble character of the representative of one of the States of this Union, sent here to watch over her particular interests and to promote the general interest of all, as far as the Constitution has conferred power upon us and as it can be done without oppression to the parts. These are my conceptions of my representative character, with the trust confided to me, and the duties attached to it, which I endeavor to discharge with industry, fidelity, and all the abilities which it has pleased my Creator to confer on me. Instead of falling short of what I profess, I trust my public life, if examined with candor, will show that I have ever so interpreted my duty to my State as to permit it in no instance to interfere with the just claims of the Union. It is my good fortune to represent a State which holds her character far above her interest, and which claims the first place, when a sacrifice is to be made for the safety and happiness of all, and would [illegible] to strict account, if, in representing her interest, I should forget what is due to her honor among her confederates. All her acts prove that she is as liberal in making concessions, when demanded by the common good, as she is prompt and resolute to resist aggression, to promote the interest of others at her expense. Acting in the same spirit, as her representative, I have never failed to meet and repel aggressions, while I trust, I have on no occasion been unmindful of her honor and the general interests of the whole Union. Having made these remarks, I shall now proceed to show that, as humble as my pretensions are, and as sectional and unpatriotic as he has thought proper to represent me, my course for liberality and a just regard to the interest of every portion of the Union will not suffer in comparison with his, as lofty as are his pretensions.

In making the inquiry I have into the course of the Senator in relation to the section to which I belong, I called on him to point out a single instance, with all his boasted patriotism, in which he had given a vote to promote its interests, or done an act to defend its rights; but now, when the inquiry is into my course in relation to his section, I propose to reverse the question, and to apply to myself a much more severe test than I did to him. I ask, then, from what measure, calculated to promote the interests of his section, have I ever withheld my support, except, indeed, the protective tariff, and certain appropriations, which, according to my mode of construing the Constitution, I regard as unconstitutional, and would of course be bound to oppose wherever the benefit should fall! I call on the Senator to point out a single instance, and, if he desires it, I will yield him the floor in order to give him an opportunity to do so. Will the Senator call, on his part, for instances in which I have supported the interest of his section? I can point to numerous; to my early and constant support of the Navy; to my resistance to the system of embargoes, non-importation and non-intercourse acts; to my generous course in support of manufactures that sprung up during the war, in which my friends think I went too far; to the liberal terms on which the tariff controversy was settled, and the fidelity with which I have adhered to it; and to the system of fortifications for the defence of our harbors, which I projected and commenced, and which is so important to the two great interests of commerce and navigation, in which his section has so deep a stake. To which I might add many more; but these are sufficient for one, represented as so sectional, against the blank list of the Senator in relation to my section, with all his claim to ardent and universal patriotism. If we turn to the West, my course will, at least, bear comparison with his for liberality towards that great and growing section of our country. To pass over other instances, I ask him what measure of his can be compared with the cession I have proposed of the public lands to the new States on the liberal conditions proposed? It is a measure above all others calculated to promote their interest, to elevate their character, to terminate their political dependence, and to raise them to a complete equality with the old States for the mutual benefit of us and them, but which, sectional, as I am represented to be, proved too liberal for the Senator, with all his wide-extended and ardent attachment to the whole Union.

But it seems that I mean something very sinister in my call on the South to unite, and the Senator very significantly asks me what is meant. I have nothing to disguise, and will readily answer. If he would look at home, and open his eyes to the systematic and incessant attacks made on our peace and quiet by his constituents; if he would reflect on his threat to renew the system of oppression from which we have freed ourselves with such difficulty and danger, and bear in mind that we are the weaker section, and, without union among ourselves, we cannot resist the danger that surrounds us, he will see that there is neither mystery nor danger in the call. I go farther. Our Union is not only necessary to our safety and protection, but is also to the successful operation of our system. We constitute the check to its over-action; and, as experience proves, the only power through which, when disordered, reformation can be peaceably effected. Our Union is dangerous to none, and salutary to all. The machine never works well when the South is divided, nor badly when it is united.

The Senator next tells us that I declared I would march off under the State Rights banner, which he seized on to impugn my patriotism and to boast of his own. It is an easy task, by misstating or garbling, to distort the most elevated or correct sentiment. In this case the Senator, by selecting a single member of the sentence, and throwing a strong emphasis on "off," gave a meaning directly the opposite of mine, representing me as abandoning the cause of the Constitution and country, and himself as being their champion, which it seems was sufficient for his purpose. The declaration is taken from my opening speech at the extra session; and, that the Senate may judge for itself, I shall give the entire passage:

"We are about to take a fresh start. I move off under the State Rights banner, and go in the direction in which I have been so long moving. I seize the opportunity thoroughly to reform the Government; to bring it back to its original principles; to retrench, economize, and rigidly to enforce accountability. I shall oppose strenuously all attempts to originate a new debt, to create a National Bank, to re-unite the political and money power, (more dangerous than Church and State,) in any form or shape."

This is what I did declare, and which the Senator represents as deserting the Constitution and country; and this is the way I am usually answered. I know not whether I have greater cause to complain or rejoice at the fact that there is scarcely an argument or sentiment of mine, which is attempted to be met, that is not garbled, or misstated. If I have reason to complain of the injustice, I have, at the same, the pleasure to reflect that it is a high implied compliment to the truth and correctness of what I say.

There still remains an important chapter to complete the comparison between the public character of the Senator and myself; I mean the part which we took in the late war between Great Britain and this country. I intended at one time to enter on it, and to trace the rise and progress of the war, with its various vicissitudes of disasters and victories, and the part which the Senator and his political associates acted at that important period; but these are by-gone events, belonging to the historian, in whose hands I am content to leave them, and shall not recur to them, unless the Senator should provoke me hereafter by a renewal of his attack.

Having now despatched the personalities of the Senator, I turn next to his argument, which, as I have stated, consists of three parts; the preliminary discourse on credit and banks; the discussion of the question at issue; and the reply to my remarks at this and the extra session. I shall consider each, as I have begun, in the reverse order. The argument of the Senator is indeed so miscellaneous and loosely connected, that it is a matter of but little importance in what order it is considered.

When he announced his intention to reply to my remarks, both at this and the extra session, I anticipated that they would be met fully, if not satisfactorily, point by point. Guess, then, my surprise, on finding him pass by, without even attempting an answer to the numerous objections which I made to the union of the political and money power, as affecting the morals, the politics, the currency, the industry, and prosperity of the country, which, if the fourth part be true, is decisive of the question, and noticing but two out of the long list, in his reply. If we may judge of the strength of those which he has passed over by his inconclusive answer (as I shall presently show) to the two which he selected; my argument may be pronounced to be impregnable. I shall begin with his reply to my remarks at the present session.

It will be remembered, among other objections against the connexion with the banks, I urged that the Government had no right to make a general deposite in bank, or receive the notes of banks in the public dues. I placed the first on the ground, that when public money was placed in deposite in banks, and passed to the credit of the Government, it was, if ever, in the Treasury; and that it could not be drawn out and used for any purpose, unless under an appropriation made by law, without violating an express provision of the Constitution, which provides that no money should be drawn out of the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation by law. I then urged, that to place money in general deposite in banks, with the implied understanding always attached to such transactions, that they should have the right to draw it out and use it as they please, till called for by the Government, was a manifest violation of this provision of the Constitution.

In support of the other objection against receiving of bank notes in the public dues, I laid down the known and fundamental rule of construction on all questions touching the powers of this Government, that it had no right to exercise any but such as are expresely given by the Constitution, or that may be necessary to carry into effect the granted powers. I then insisted that no such power was granted, nor was its exercise necessary to carry any granted power into effect, and concluded, that the power could not be exercised unless comprehended under one or the other head. To which I added the further objection, that if we had the right to receive the notes of State Banks in our dues as cash, it would necessarily involve the right of taking them under our control and regulation, which would bring this Government necessarily into conflict with the reserved rights of the States; and to this I added, that the receipt of bank notes by the Government tended to expel gold and silver from circulation, and depreciate and render their value more fluctuating, and, of course, could not be reconciled with the object of the express power given to Congress to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, to which it is as repugnant in its effects, as the debasing or the clipping the current coin would be. I, at the same time, conceded that the practice of the Government had been the opposite from its commencement. Such are my reasons, and how have they been met?

The Senator commenced by stating, that he would consider the two objections together, as they were connected; but, instead of that, he never uttered another word in relation to the right of making a general deposite. That was surrendered without an attempt to meet my objections, which at least proved his discretion. He next undertook to show that precedents were in favor of receiving bank notes, which I had conceded, and no one disputed. Among other things, he stated, I was the first to authorize the receiving of bank notes by law, and, in proof, referred to my amendment to the joint resolution of 1816, which authorizes the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks in the dues of the Government. He stated, that the resolution, as proposed by himself, provided that nothing but gold and silver and the notes of the United States Bank should be received, and that my amendment extended it to the notes of State banks. This is all true, but is not the whole truth. He forgot to inform the Senate that, at the time, the notes of non-specie-paying banks, as well as specie-paying, were received in the dues of the Government, and that my amendment limited, instead of enlarging, the existing practice. He also forgot to state that, without my amendment, the notes of the United States Bank would have been exclusively received in the public dues, and that I was unwilling to bestow a monopoly of such immense value on that institution, which would have been worth ten times the amount of the bonus it gave for its charter.

After bestowing much time to establish what none denied, the Senator at length came to the argument; and what do you suppose were the convincing reasons he urged against my positions? Why, simply, that he had no time to reply to them! with which, and the erroneous assertion that I had denied that the Government could exercise any incidental power, he passed over all the weighty objections I had urged against the constitutionality of receiving and treating bank notes as cash in the public dues. It was thus he met the only argument he attempted to answer of the many and strong ones which I have urged in support of my opinion on this important question, and to which he proposed to make a formal reply.

I shall next notice the reply he attempted to my remarks at the late session. And here, again, he selected a single argument, and to which his answer was not less inconclusive and unsatisfactory than to that which I have just considered. Among other objections to the union of the Government with the banks, I stated that it would tend to centralize the circulation and exchanges of the country; to sustain which, I showed that no small portion of the credit and circulation of the banks depended on the public deposites, and the fact that the Government received and treated their notes as cash in its dues. I then showed that it was that portion which pre-eminently gave a control over the circulation and exchanges of the country. In illustration, I asked if the Government, when it first went into operation, had selected a merchant of New York, and entered into a contract with him that he should have the free use of the public revenue from the time it was collected till it was disbursed, and that nothing but his promissory notes, except gold and silver, should be received in the public dues, whether it would not give him a great and decided control over the circulation and exchanges of the country, accompanied with advantages to the port where he resided over all others? I next asked whether the location of a Bank of the United States at the same place, with the same privileges, would not give equal control and advantages? Nay, much greater, as, in addition, it would concentrate at the same place an immense amount of capital collected from every portion of the country.

Such was my argument, which the Senator, months after it was delivered, undertakes to controvert; but, I must say, for my life, I could not understand his reasons. He lost his usual clearness, and became vague and obscure, as any one must who attempts to refute what is so perfectly evident. To escape from his difficulty, he, with his usual address, confounded what I had said on another subject, with another point, which he thought more easily answered, and against which he directed his attack. He stated that I proposed a Government paper, and that my notion is, that all the paper that circulates should be Government paper; and then insisted that it would be the union of the political and money power, and would do more to centralize the currency and exchanges than the connection of the Government with the banks.

[*To be continued.*]

*From the Washington Chronicle.*

### MR. CALHOUN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We find the following paragraphs in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle:

"We extract the following from a letter published in the Charleston Mercury of yesterday morning, dated Washington City, 11th June. We publish it as one of the signs of the times. What shall we look for next? Is this put forth as a feeler to ascertain how far the State Rights party of the South will suffer themselves to be sold and transferred to Van Buren? Are we to have a coalition between the "great Nullifier" of the South and the "great Magician" of the North, between gallant, chivalrous Carolina, and double faced, hypocritical Kinderhook? The annunciation twelve months ago, that South Carolina would be ready at this day to embrace Van Buren, Benton, Kendall, and Blair, would have been pronounced false by a thousand tongues from every hill, from the Great Pedee to the Savannah!

We shall await further developements, and in the meantime caution our readers not to be astonished at any thing they may hear. There is no dependence to be placed in politicians."

"The political elements here are in a state of great agitation. The great and but lately overpowering Whig party, is breaking up. The seeds of disunion are plentifully scattered among those who have been distinguished as "N[illegible] Those who have been known as uniform [illegible] sistent "*Democrats*" in contradistinction to [illegible] *eralists* and *Nationals*, are also shaken and [illegible] ded. There are elements of disunion in that [illegible] ty which will soon work its division or chang[e] its men and measures, and I am prepared to [witn]ess a movement which will have for its objec[t a] more complete union of Southern interests, and [the] consequent elevation of J. C. Calhoun to the P[re]sidency. There is a movement in the public m[ind] towards this object. I witnessed it during the [past] year in Pennsylvania, the State which gave [Mr.] Calhoun an early and strong support as a candi[date] for the Presidency, and which has never withdra[wn] her affection from him, notwithstanding all the str[ug]gles and collisions which arose from the high ta[riff] system. The politicians, following in the wake [of] public sentiment, are here and there, in conversati[on] and in the press, indicating Mr. Calhoun as t[he] candidate of the Democratic party."

We do not know who is the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury—and cannot, therefore, spe[ak] of the motive which may have prompted his re[marks];—but the object of the new convert of the Chronicle is too manifested to escape detection. Be the motive of the writer, however, what it may—whether conceived in friendship or covert en[mity], we are persuaded that neither Mr. Calhoun nor his friends here give any countenance to the views expressed. The State Rights party are en[gaged] in the great effort to raise up and estab[lish] the doctrines of the old Republican party of '98—and to purify the Government in its political and fiscal action, as the only means of advancing the prosperity and securing the institutions of the South. In this noble struggle they cannot look to office. To them the Presidency is comparatively nothing—and we are persuaded that neither Mr. Calhoun nor his friends contemplate any movement that looks to it. His patriotism is more expanded, and his objects more worthy of his fame. He will leave the Presidential office to be struggled for by those who regard it as the sole object of their am[]bition. His aims are higher and nobler; and it is obvious from the use made of this letter, how anx[]ious the *new converts* are to draw suspicions upon him—and by thus weakning his influence, co-ope[]rate with their associates, the *old Federalist,* in not only destroying the *man,* but the *principles of the party* which he is laboring to build up. This being done, *Federalism* blooms again in the black and blue colors of '98. But we tell the Chronicle and its compeers the Columbia Telescope, Southern Recorder, &c. &c. that these shallow devices of themselves and their prompters, are destined to speedy exposure, defeat and contempt. The State Rights party values too highly its own character to be led off from its duty by hopes of office. They will pursue their high and patriotic course, and leave it to those of weaker virtue and looser principles to make the best bargain they can with those who hope to obtain office by their aid.

## CONGRESS.

Congress has fixed upon next Monday, the 9th of this month, as the time when they will adjourn.

Excepting the extract from their proceedings, which we give, nothing of interest has been transacted.

### House of Representatives.

*Friday, June 29, 1838.*

### STEAM ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Sergeant, on leave, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect and report to Congress, on the first day of the next session, all the information that can be obtained as to the use of steam engines in the United States, and the accidents and loss of life or property which has attended their use; and especially that he ascertain and report;

1. The whole number of steam engines in the United States, and by whom they were constructed, where they are used, how long they have been used, their capacity and power respectively, and the purposes or uses to which applied, and whether high or low pressure.

2. The explosions or other disasters which have happened to such engines, when and where, with as many of the circumstances attending the same as can be collected.

3. The causes, as far as they can be ascertained, of such explosions, or other disasters.

4. The loss of life or property, or injury to persons or property, which has ensued in each case, distinguishing the mode of injury, by burning, scalding, wounding, drowning, or otherwise.

5. The disasters to steamboats, when, where, and how they have occured, by explosion, collision, fire, or otherwise; the size, capacity, or burthen of the boats; their age, and where and by whom built.

6. How such steamboats were manned, and whether intoxicating liquor was served out to, or permitted to be used by, the hands and persons employed on board the same.

7. The names of the owners and masters or commanders of the boats to which such disasters have happened, and of the officers and crews thereof.

8. In case of boats to which no disasters have happened, the burthen and size of the same; when, where, and by whom built; and the names of the owners masters, or commanders and engineers.

**For Sale.**—The Office of the Alabama Intel[]ligencer is for sale. In order to enable the Proprietor to devote more of his time and attention to the collection of the large number of debts due the office, half or the whole establishment would be sold at a very reasonable price, either for cash, or on time for satisfactory paper.

The office has an extensive patronage; and for the last two and a half years, has yielded a profit of about $5,000 per annum.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. June 18, 1838.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent [on] collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of [lo]sing without the large amount due me for [six] years of labor, have determined me to sell the es[]tablishment at the end of the present. The sub[]scription list about EIGHT HUNDRED, *and on the increase*, and the Job Printing and Advertis[ing] good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLA[RS] a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound w[] shall have the paper on *the most liberal terms.* [I] would not willingly let it go into any other servic[e]. An early application is requested

H. C. JONES,
*Editor and Propriet[or].*

Salisbury, June 23, 1838.

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, JULY 6, 1838.


☞ We are authorised to announce ROBERT N. FLEMING, Esq., (Whig,) as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davie in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised to announce RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, Esq., (Whig,) as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davie in the Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorised to announce H. C. JONES, Esq., (Whig,) as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davie in the Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised to announce SAMUEL RIBELIN, Esq., (Whig,) as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davie in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication signed "Junius" is before us,—but we decline its publication for two reasons. *First:*—it is altogether too long for the times, and occasion;—*Secondly*,—it is too personal, and virulent in its language against a distinguished whig in the United States Senate. Like "Junius" we disagree *toto cælo* with that individual on many of his favorite schemes, such for example, as the *Tariff*, and Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, &c; nevertheless, we do not believe that vituperation, and abuse are the ways to expose his errors,—a resort to such means indicates either bad feeling, or a bad cause,—facts and arguments are the weapons to be used—the cause needs no others. We are but novices in the management of a newspaper, but we have set out with the determination to treat all men public or private, of whom we may have occasion to write, with decency at least.

### COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN N. CAROLINA.

Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own Citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories:—it should be recollected that all these establishments with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

*A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.*

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.

2. Factory near Lincolnton, Lincoln County, built by a Company,—but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.

3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallet.

4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Blackwell, and others.

5. One in Greensborough,—steam power, owned by Mr. Humphreys.

6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.

7. One at Mocksville, Davie County, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.

8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County, owned by Companies.

9. One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.

10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.

11. One at Lexington, Davidson County,—steam power, if not already started, will be, within a few days, owned by a Company.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

*List of Factories now being built.*

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.

2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power,—owned by a company.

3. One on Deep River, near Ashborough, owned by a Company.

4. One near Leaksville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.

5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Douthet.

6. One on the Yadkin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.

7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury; owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Buckhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham County, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory,—but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works,—intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woolen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in North Hampton County.

Beside these, it is very probable that there may be one, or two others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western Counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the Establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State: three years ago immense quantities of Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens:—now, not a hank is brought;—our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article.—Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New York and find a ready sale at fair profits.—Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons.—We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumpton with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world.—On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer count North Carolina as one of their markets; they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one, who from the great advantages she possesses will soon become very formidable.

*Crops.*—The Cotton in this part of the Country, though small, and backward in its growth, has a very good stand, and promises if the seasons of the county should be good, to turn out much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. We received some days since, several full blown blossoms from the plantations of William Chambers Esq., and Col. Robert McNamara. This is quite early for Cotton to bloom in a favorable season, but must be considered as very forward at this particular time. The Planters of old Rowan are not beat every where. We must, however, inform our Countymen that they are not entirely alone in being able to claim the "first fruits of promise," some of our neighbors are not far behind. Mr. Alexander McKinley of Cabarrus, Co., has sent us several fine blossoms. He says that, some of the Concord gentlemen had so far despaired of the Cotton Crop, as to offer to give a good dinner to any man who would produce a blossom;—we hereby attest that Mr. McKinley has fulfilled the conditions, and is fully entitled to the dinner, and we advise him to make the Concord gentlemen stand up to their promise.

### TEXAS.

The next Presidential election in Texas takes place in September. The candidates in nomination for the office are Gen. M. Lamar, and Col. Peter W. Grayson. For Vice President, the Hon. Jos. Rowe.

The President has been authorised by Congress to negotiate a loan for five millions of dollars on the bonds of the Government, the bonds to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be redeemable in 30 years.

Some apprehensions are entertained, that the Indian tribes on the border will prove troublesome, as some of the frontier inhabitants are deserting their homes, and seeking the interior settlements.

The population of the City of Houston is estimated to be about 2,500.

From the "Telegraph" of June 9th, we learn that the season has been very fine, giving promise of an abundant harvest, that the corn and cotton crops are uncommonly good.

Also, that a commercial arrangement has been effected with the British Government, and a direct trade will now be established between the two countries.

Accounts from the South represent the season as having been thus far remarkable for drouth, and backwardness. Cotton is small, and unpromising; it has been seriously injured by cold weather, lice, and other causes. Corn is very good,—wheat and oats unusually fine.

The Annual Commencement of our University took place a few days ago. We understand that the concourse of visiters was larger than usual, and the exercises highly interesting, reflecting much honor both upon the Students, and the Heads of the Institution.

*Wilmington & Raleigh Rail-Road.*—From the last Wilmington Advertiser, we learn that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road is open to the distance of 42 miles, and the Cars run regularly that far.—The Company's new boat, "*The Gov. Dudley*," has been launched in New York City, and is expected at Wilmington by the middle of the present month.

The season of harvest is just over, and our farmers have been favored with an unusually fine crop of wheat; this has been the case throughout the country as far as we have heard. A more abundant harvest has not been known for many years. Oats, too, promise equally well, and corn now looks finely.

Capt. M. C. Perry, has been ordered by the Navy Department, to proceed forthwith to England, for the purpose of examining into the improvements recently made in the construction of steam machinery. He was to have taken passage in the Great Western on her return voyage to Bristol.

A fire has lately occurred in New Orleans; it broke out in Canal street, and destroyed property to the amount of $250,000;—it is said to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Abolitionists require $100,000 damages for the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall.

Six hundred Cherokees passed through Tuscumbia, Alabama, a short time since, on their way Westward.

The Seminole Indians have burnt two bridges on the Ouithlacoochee, and also Fort Dade, sometime since abandoned by our Troops.

The Express mail was lately robbed 40 miles from Charleston.

Two Steam boats have recently been chartered for the United States service, armed, and manned for the defence of the Frontier,—to preserve neutrality, and aid the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties. They are intended to ply, one on Lake Erie, the other on Ontario.

Mr. Clayton, heretofore famed for his aerial excursions, has lately made another successful ascension from Cincinnati.

The late accounts state, that 4,200 of the Cherokees had been collected for removal,—that the balance were daily coming in, and no farther difficulty was apprehended in the matter.

The Mobile Examiner says:—"The head of Osceola has been stolen from his grave, and is being exhibited in New York City.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature for a division of Montgomery County.

*Independent Sub-Treasury Bill.*—This measure has been rejected in the House of Representatives, by a majority of 14 votes. The vote being for it 111, against it 125.

The Specie circular being repealed, and the Sub-Treasury defeated,—what reason will the Philadelphia Banks now advance for a longer refusal to resume specie payments?

### LEAD MINE IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. AUSTIN, the senior Editor of the Western Carolinian, written from Davidson county, on the 27th June:

"Being in the vicinity of the *Lead mine* of Messrs. King, Thomas, & Company, I called to see the progress they are making in the work. Since my visit several weeks ago they have made considerable progress, and the place begins now to assume quite the appearance of a mining establishment: several houses have been built for the accommodation of the workmen: a substantial dam has been erected across the Small Creek near the mine, and pretty extensive works for washing, &c. dressing, the ores have been finished, and perform their offices well. A furnace too, for smelting the ores, is nearly completed. The calculation of Mr. King is that about the 4th July, the furnace will go into operation, and the smelting progress commence. The Company at this time, have 48 or 50 hands at work on the various operations connected with the establishment, and it is probable their number will soon be increased.

This vein, or lode of lead, was discovered last Fall by the owner of the land who afterwards sold it to Mr. Roswell A. King & Co.,—the enterprising gentlemen who are now carrying it on. He saw the indications of the ore on an elevated place in his field where the back of the vein pointed out, and supposing it to be a gold, or silver vein commenced sinking a shaft, and in the depth of a few feet struck into a perfect mass of ore, which turned out on trial, to be very rich. Mr. King, & Co., have sunk, or rather are now sinking two shafts some distance in advance of the first opening, with a view of cutting the vein at a depth of 90 or 100 feet; at the depth of 60 feet, they drove an adit to the vein, and found it to be large, and yielding quantities of fine ore. Thus far, the prospects of this lead mine are very flattering, and promise ample remuneration to the gentlemen engaged in it, for their spirit, and enterprize.

The character of the ores of this mine is what mineralogists call carbonate of lead:—there are but few mines of this kind of ore in the world. It is said that the ores of the Le Motte, mine in Missouri are of this description. Most beautiful chrystals, or rather clusters of chrystals are occasionally found in the ores taken out at this place. I have brought away with me several as Cabinet specimens. There are also large masses of what may be called the earthy oxide of lead, which, from all appearances is quite rich with the metal; I think it very likely that these ores at a great depth, or in other parts of the vein, may assume the sulphuret character: in fact there are some strong indications of the change. I do not know that this change, should it take place, will add anything to the value of the mine, as I understand the Carbonate ores, are as easily managed as those of a Sulphuret character.

The crops in Davidson are promising. Wheat is very fine. Cotton is small, but has a good color, and is thrifty. Corn is rather backward for the time of year, but generally looks well.

A few days ago I visited the Lexington Cotton Manufactory, which is now on the eve of being started. It is a very fine establishment, and every thing about it seems to be admirably arranged. The Company have engaged as Manager a gentleman by the name of Keams, who has extensive experience in the business, and whose skill and industry I doubt not will soon show themselves in successful results. This establishment will be quite an ornament to Lexington, and the gentlemen engaged in it deserve, and will meet success for the very spirited manner in which the whole enterprize has been gotten up, and thus far carried through. Davidson is the daughter of Rowan, but she seems to be going ahead of her parent.

JOHN R. LORD Esq., of this place has been admitted to County Court practice.

### TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The Rowan County Temperance Society held its Annual Meeting at the Lutheran Church in Salisbury on Wednesday the 4th July.

Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. President of the Society took the Chair.

The exercises of the meeting commenced by a prayer from Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Rector of St. Luke's Church.

The Declaration of National Independence was read by Chas. Fisher, Esq.

Ode on Science was then sung.

Rev. Philip A. Strobel of the Lutheran Church, then addressed the meeting.

Twenty five persons then joined the Society.

On motion it was

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society, the practice of treating with ardent spirits at primary assemblies of the people, by candidates for popular suffrage, has had a baleful influence upon the moral character of both candidates and voters; has resulted in elevating to office men, who were indebted, for success in obtaining preferment, more to treating, than to their own merit, or fitness for public trusts. That such practice, is an evil which every lover of good order, as well as every Patriot, ought to endeavor to suppress by all suitable and proper means, and that such a course by candidates is a great barrier to the speedy and entire success of the Temperance reformation.

2. *Resolved*, That those who are now, or may become candidates this year before the people for Rowan and Davie Counties, be, and are hereby respectfully, but earnestly requested, out of regard for their own character, from respect to the feelings and moral sensibilities of a considerable portion of their fellow citizens, and as evidence of their determination to seek the best interests of the State, whose law-makers they propose to become, rather than the advancement of their individual aggrandisement;—to avoid throughout the electioneering season now commencing, the demoralizing practice of treating with ardent spirit or intoxicating liquor, those whose favor and support they ask, and whose welfare they profess to seek.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Society be directed to furnish each of the candidates for the Legislature for Rowan and Davie, and for the Sheriffalty of Rowan with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be, and are now tendered to the Rev. Philip A. Strobel for the address just delivered; and as its wisdom and patriotism eminently entitle it to the consideration of the Philanthropist, the Patriot, and the Christian, we will now appoint, Samuel Lemly, Rev. Samuel Rothrock and Chas. L. Torrence to request a copy for publication in pamphlet form, and, if practicable, in the newspapers of this Town.

The Third Annual report of the Unity & Franklin Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Rowan County Temperance Society, was presented, read and approved.

The following persons were then elected officers for the next year:

Col. Sam'l Lemly, President. Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. having resigned.

Vice Presidents—Thos. L. Cowan, John C. Palmer, Rev. Sam'l Rothrock, Benj. F. Fraley, Jno. McCulloch, John Fraley, Abr. Hill, John Hielick, Abel Graham, Newton Andrews, Elkanah D. Austin, J. Hill, and J. Powe.—And D. A. Davis, Secretary.

THOS. L. COWAN, Pres.

D. A. DAVIS, Sec'ry.

### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

*Of the Unity and Franklin Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Rowan Temperance Society.*

In submitting our Report, we cannot boast of drunkards reclaimed, but, on the contrary, have to lament that some of our members have again returned to their old habits, and that it has been our painful duty to dismiss three of them for a violation of their pledge.—And we have further to lament, that death has deprived us of three of our members,—their race is run, and they can no longer labor with us in this good cause; which should animate us all that the [illegible] come, when with you, death shall cause [illegible] while, we remember that during the year [illegible] passed, some of our friends and acquaintances have gone to a drunkard's grave, and that many more are pursuing the same course they once pursued, we should arouse from our slumber, and determine that for the time to come, we will do more for the Temperance cause than we have ever done,—looking to God alone, to bless our labors. Although the Temperance cause in some places seems to be languishing, we have not ceased from our labors of love, but have continued to hold meetings from house to house, day and night, when, and wherever we thought there was a probability of doing good. And, in our feeble manner, we have not ceased to warn those of their danger who were using the drunkard's drink, and in encouraging and exerting the temperate to become more temperate; and we trust that our labors have not been in vain, for thirty-three have joined our Society since the last Annual Report, and many who have not joined us are living upon the Temperance plan; so that we think we can safely say, that Temperance is gaining ground in our bounds, and we hope and trust that the time is not far distent, when all shall see the propriety of banishing from their houses the intoxicating bowl. Our Society now numbers *two hundred and seventy-two*. It was formed on the 19th September, 1829, and has existed in existence nearly nine years, during which (notwithstanding the opposition we have met with) we have seen nothing to induce us to give up the cause, but much to encourage us, and we are determined, by the grace of God, to go on.

In conclusion, we would recommend to your Society, and all connected with it, to adopt the plan of holding frequent meetings from house to house, when, and wherever circumstances will admit.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FRALEY, Sec't'y.

June 16th, 1838.

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### DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Salem, on the 29th June, at his residence, the Rev. GOTTLEIB SHOBER, in his eighty-second year. He had been gradually declining for some time, but was not confined to his bed until the day before his death.

The deceased, was born in Pennsylvania on the 1st of November 1756, and emigrated to North Carolina when about twelve years of age, and shortly thereafter, removed to Salem, then in its infancy; he was, at his death, the only survivor of the early inhabitants of that place. After many struggles in his early life, to make a living, he built a paper Mill near Salem,—the first ever built south of the Potomac; in this enterprize he prospered, and succeeded well.

About the same time he commenced the study of the law, and followed it as a profession for a number of years; during which time, he was repeatedly returned as a member to the Legislature from the county of Stokes. Having become tired of public life, he abandoned the profession of the law, and turned his thoughts to divinity, and in due time was admitted to the ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran Church,—a calling in which he displayed great zeal, and devotion until the infirmities of old age, rendered him unable to labour. His zeal for the Redeemer's cause continued to the last, and he sunk to rest, in full hopes of a glorious resurrection.

[*Communicated.*

In Lexington, N. C., on the 30th of June last, after a painful and protracted diarrhea of five weeks, JOHN LEWIS, younger son of Dr. Charles L. and Mary A. Payne, aged 19 months and 14 days.

To see, in one short hour, deceased
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys of earth,—
*This* is a parent's grief!

Yet, when the first wild throb is past,
Of anguish and despair,
To light the eye of faith to heaven,
And think, "my child is there;"
*This* best can dry the gushing tears,
*This* yields the heart relief;
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes a parent's grief!

[*Communicated.*

The Rev. [illegible] to be seen at the Philadelphia Bazar, Dock Street, a horse three years old, without a particle of hair on any part of his body.

*England and Texas.*—A commercial treaty, (says the New Orleans Bulletin) has been entered into by the Texian Government, through her minister, with Great Britain. It does not, for certain stated reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but it is in effect tantamount to a recognition.

A very important case, one of [illegible], has lately been decided in the U. S. District Court, Judge Thompson presiding. It seems that in the Original Charter of Vermont, by which it was dependent first on New Hampshire, and afterwards on New York, a reservation was made of three hundred acres of land in the northwest corner of every township to the use of the Episcopal Church for the "propagation of the gospel in America." The revolution occurred, and the Church, presuming the any claim would be useless, has slept upon its title. In the mean time, the lands were cleared and improved by squatters who sold out by quit claim or bequeathed them to their children—until finally, they have become highly cultivated farms, in the possession of esteemed and valuable citizens; who, conscious of the defect in their titles, imagined themselves secure from intervention, as so many years had elapsed without disturbance. But about ten years ago the church was advised to make an effort for recovery, and commenced a suit, as a test. It was decided in favor of the church, by which many who have expended much in improvements have been made beggars, and a large amount of property is secured to the Episcopal Church of the State.

The Arkansas Gazette of the 23rd ultimo, says, "we understand by a gentleman from Red River, that considerable apprehensions are entertained by the citizens residing in Miller county, of an invasion of their settlements by some of the neighboring Indians. Several parties of marauding Indians had been prowling about, stealing horses, and giving other indications of a hostile disposition.—*Mobile Chron.*


### Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place at the Presbyterian Church on the 8th and 9th of August. Parents and Guardians, and friends of the Students and of the Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronage her school has continued to receive; and to say, it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public, that the Department of Music, is now under the very able superintendance of MISS EMMA J. BAKER, from Columbia, who is prepared to give Instructions on the Piano and Guitar, not only during the Session of the Academy, but also, during the Vacation, to such Pupils as may remain in Salisbury.

Being compelled by the long continued and distressing indisposition of her young son, to hasten to New York immediately after her Session closes, Mrs. Hutchison earnestly solicits all, who have not already settled their bills of Tuition, to do so, as it may suit their convenience, as any delay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source of poignant regret.

Salisbury, July 6, 1838. 4t


### NOTICE.

*State of North Carolina, Montgomery county.*

PURSUANT to notice previously given, a respectable number of the Citizens of several districts met at the house of George Cagle Esq. on the 19th of May, 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a division of the county of Montgomery. Capt. FRANCIS LOCKE, was called to the Chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: ISAAC. Huneycut, Esq., Capt. J. Fur, J. Kendall, Esq., M. Osbourne, H. Hearne, M. Harwood, P. Smith, and M. Sides.

The Committee having taken into consideration the local situation of the County, as being nearly equally divided in territory and population by the great Yadkin or Pedee River; and also, the location of the County Seat as being placed two and a half, or three miles East, of said River, thereby imposing an annual tax of little less than $300, for ferriage, on that portion of the County on the West side of the River in attending Courts, &c., reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That it would be greatly to the advantage of the Citizens to have said County divided,—and that application will, therefore, be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a division of Montgomery county, the Yadkin, or Pedee River to be the line.

July 6, 1838. 4t

## DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB.

[illegible] like the roll on the fold,
[illegible] were gleaming in purple and gold;
[illegible] of their spears was like stars on the sea
[illegible] lone wave falls nightly on deep Galilee.

[illegible] the forest when Summer is green,
[illegible] with their banners at sun-set were seen:
[illegible] the forest when Autumn hath blown,
[illegible] lay withered and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew still!

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the mighty of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

Were not for those whom the veil of the tomb,
In life's happy morning hath hid from our eyes,
Ere sin threw a blight o'er the spirits young bloom,
Or earth had profaned what was born for the skies.
Death chilled the fair fountain ere sorrow had stained it,
'Twas frozen in all the pure light of its course,
And but sleeps till the sun-shine of Heaven has unchained it,
To water that Eden, where first was its source!

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A party of Camanches arrived in this city on the afternoon of Saturday last. As soon as their arrival was made known; our citizens were seen flocking in crowds, to gaze upon the representatives of this formidable tribe, which has for centuries been the scourge and terror of Mexico. All expected to meet a band of fierce, athletic warriors, with sinewy limbs and gigantic frames; but what was our astonishment on arriving at the Presidio, to behold paraded there about twenty diminutive, squalid half naked, poverty stricken savages, armed with bows and arrows and mounted on wretched horses and mules! Every feeling of admiration was dispated at once, and our citizens viewed them with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. They were received with great kindness by the President, and soon manifested a remarkable degree of confidence. The day after their arrival their squaws and children were scattered in small directions through, the city picking up old tin cans, iron hoops, chippings of tin, glass bottles and similar rubbish, which they appeared to consider extremely valuable. They have evidently been less affected by the arts of civilized life than any other tribes within the limits of Texas. Their Chief wore a Mexican hat, which he seemed to prize highly. Judge Baker informed us that it was worn as a trophy, it had been captured from a Mexican officer, who had been killed by this chief a few months since. They imagine a formal treaty of peace has been ratified with their tribe, and merely visited our city from motives of curiosity. A number of presents were distributed to them on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning they set out on their return.

Maj. Legrand who has resided several years among the Camanchies, states that this party belongs to a portion of the tribe called "Camanchies of the woods"—who inhabit the hilly tract of country north east of Bexar. They are a poor, degraded, abject race, and hardly bear any resemblance to the Camanches of the prairie.—*Texas Tel.*

*Proportion of Woodland in different Countries.*—In Germany, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Bohemia and Galicia, the propostion of forests to the territory of each country is one-third; in Austria, Prussia and Illyria, it is one-forth; in Switzerland, one-sixth; in the Netherlands, one-seventh; in France, one-eighth; in Italy, one-ninth; in Spain, one-tenth; and in Great Britain the proportion of forest and woodland is one twentieth.

*A Moral County.*—At the sitting of the circuit court of Chickasaw county last week, the grand jury stated to the court that they had neither bills nor presentments to make, and they were accordingly discharged in a few minutes after being empannelled. A gratifying evidence of the morality of Chickasaw county.—*Miss. Intelligencer.*

## SCRAPS.

*Definition of a Gentleman.*—Gentility is neither in birth, manner nor fashion, but in the *mind*. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings are the essential and distinguished characteristics of a *gentleman*.

*Mode of salutation among the Gambier Islanders.*—Their mode of salutation is touching or rubbing noses, in which they have, as in our shaking hands, different degrees: for instance, drawing down the septum, holding the breath, continuing the contact for some seconds, and finishing with a most unwelcome sniff, is considered equivalent to a hearty shake of the hand. This unpleasant ceremony we had to undergo at least a hundred times, repeating it often to the same person.—*From the Journal of a voyage of discovery.*

"Dem two hosses look very much like, Sam," said a son of Africa to one of his own color, the other day.

"Yes, Kyo, particularly de one dis way."

*Etymology of the names of Countries.*—The following countries were named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the ancient world. These names, in the Phœnician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate, viz:

"Europe" signifies a 'country of white complexion'—so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

"Asia" signified 'the land of corn,' or dew—it was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all kinds of grain.

"Iberia" signifies thirsty or dry—very characteristic of the country.

"Spain," country of rabbits, or conies—this country was once so infested with these animals, that the inhabitants begged Augustus for an army to destroy them.

"Italy," a country of pitch—from its yielding great quantities of pitch.

"Gaul"—modern France—signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

The English of "Caledonia" is "a high hill,"—this was the rugged mountainous province of Scotland.

"Hibernia" means 'utmost,' or last habitation,—for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

"Britain,"—the country of tin—as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it 'Albion,' which signifies, in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains—from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

"Corsica" signifies a wooden place.

"Sardinia" signifies 'the footstep of man,' which it resembles.

"Rhodes," serpents or dragons, which it produced in abundance.

"Sicily" the country of grapes.

"Scylla," the whirlpool of destruction.

"Etna" signifies furnace, or dark, or smoky.

"Syracuse" signifies bad savor—called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood.

The above was gathered from a very ancient history of Britain.

*Fair Trade.*—"I have a little advertisement in your paper this morning, Mr. Printer: you can let me have five or six of your papers, I supose, and not charge me any thing?"

"Yes sir, we *can* let you have them; but when a man goes into your store and buys a vest pattern, do you give him a hand saw gratis?"

"Molly," said a lady to her servant, who was not remarkable for her quick conception or general industry "I think you will never set the river on fire." "No, ma'am," was the reply, "I would be very sorry to do any thing so wicked."

How is all your family, John? How is Mrs. Clod and the little ones? said Mr. Quintright to a neighbor employed in mending the road. Pretty well I thank you said John. I am glad of it, says the other. What news, John? Why I guess we shall have an election pretty soon, replied John. Why so? Because you are so glad. Mrs. Clod, and the little ones are well, answered the laborer with a shrewd look that told the Lawyer he had better be off.

There is no such thing as independence, and never was intended to be; the rich cannot do without the poor, and the poor cannot do without the rich; and we can never be independent of those whom we cannot do without.

"What's the matter, uncle Jerry?" said Mrs. P——, as old Jeremiah R—— was passing by, growling most ferociously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short "why; here I've been lugging water all the morning for Doctor C——'s wife to wash with, and what do you 'spose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose, about ninepence," answered Mr. P——. "Ninepence! she told me the Doctor would *pull a tooth* for me some time."

*Anecdote.*—The late Dr. West having married a very tall lady, whose name was Experience, was asked his opinion of marimony; to which he replied, that by long Experience he found it to be a very comfortable thing.

*Say and Said.*—Mr. B. did you say, or did you not say what I said you said? Because C. said you said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?

*Practical Retort.*—In the theatre at Weimar, in Germany, not long ago, there were only seven persons in the house. The pit took offence at the miserable acting of a performer, and hissed him energetically, whereupon, the manager brought his company on the stage, and out-hissed the visitors.—*Sunbeam.*

"Do you find the bump of generosity there?" said a silly fellow whose head was undergoing phrenological inspection. "There is something rather *giving*," said the man of heads, pressing his fingers on the skull.

We heard of an old gentleman once, who had three daughters, all of whom were marriageable. A young buck went a wooing the youngest, and finally got her consent to take him "for better and for worse." Upon application to the old fellow for his consent, he flew into a violent rage, and swore that no man should "pick his darters in that way," and if he wished to get into his family, he might marry the oldest, or leave the house forthwith.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*


**DR. T. J. FOWLER,**
**SURGEON DENTIST,**
**(Late of Philadelphia,)**

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He performs every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect styles. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases, peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B.—Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel, Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmersville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel-Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina.

May 25, 1838. tf


## THE MARKETS.

**AT SALISBURY.....July 6, 1838.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | a 12½ | Molasses, | [illegible] |
| Brandy, apple, | 65 a 70 | Nails, | 9 a 10 |
| peach, | 85 a 90 | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | Pork, | 600 a 700 |
| Cotton, in seed, | a 2½ | Sugar, brown, | 11 a 12 |
| clean, | 7 a 8 | loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Coffee, | 15 a 18 | Salt, | 150 |
| Corn, | a 50 | Tallow, | 10 a 12½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a 37½ | Tobacco, | 8 a 20 |
| Flour, | 600 a 700 | Wheat, (bushel) | 100 a 115 |
| Flaxseed, | 75 | Whiskey, | 45 a 50 |
| Linseed Oil, pr. gal. | $1 12½ | —Eggs pr. doz. | 8 |

**AT FAYETTEVILLE.....June 27, 1838.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 11 a 11½ | Iron, | 5½ a 6 |
| Brandy, peach, | 85 a 90 | Molasses, | 35 a 40 |
| apple, | 80 | Nails, cut, | 5 |
| Beeswax, | 23 | Sugar, brown, | 7 a 11 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | lump, | 16 |
| Cotton, | 8 a 9 | loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Corn, | 75 a 80 | Salt, | 70 a 75 |
| Flaxseed, | 75 | Wheat, new, | 100 a 110 |
| Flour, | $8 a $8 3 | Whiskey, | 40 a 45 |
| Feathers, | 40 | Wool, | 20 a 25 |

**AT CHERAW.....June 26, 1838.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, lb. | 11 a 12½ | Nails, cut, | 7½ a 9 |
| Butter, | 14 a 15 | wrought, | 16 a 18 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 22 | Oats, | 40 a 50 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 16 | Rice, | 450 a 550 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 10 | Sugar, | 10 a 12½ |
| Corn, | 75 a 80 | Salt, | 275 a 300 |
| Flour, country, | 650 a 750 | Steel, American, | 10 a 12½ |
| Iron, | 5 a 6½ | English, | 00 a 14 |
| Lard, | 11½ a 11½ | Tallow, | 10 a 12½ |
| Leather, sole, | 22 a 25 | Tea, | 100 a 187 |
| Molasses, | 40 a 50 | Tobacco, ma'ful. | 10 a 50 |
| Orleans, | 45 a 56 | German, | 12 a 14 |


**PRINTING,**
**Of every Description, Neatly**
AND
*Expeditiously Executed at this Office.*

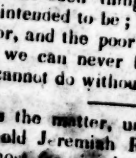
**A New Supply of Goods,** at Davidson College. THOMAS W. SPARROW, (*Agent for Michael Brown,*) would inform his customers and the public, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising all the articles usually kept in stores in this part of the country. He hopes that the extent of his stock, the care with which it has been selected, and the very low prices at which he can afford, and is determined to sell, will secure, not only the continuance of his former customers, but also encourage others to come and examine for themselves. He is determined that the decline of Goods at the North shall be felt and known here also; that its benefits shall not be confined to himself, but that his customers who have felt the inconvenience of *selling low*, shall also *buy as low* as Goods can be afforded. Thankful for the very liberal patronage which he has received, he hopes by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Mecklenburg co., June 9, 1838. 3t

**Private Entertainment.**
**THOS. FOSTER**



INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

**NEW WATCHES,**
**JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.**

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

**Fine Assortment**

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

**Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.**

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

**JUST RECEIVED** and for sale, wholesale or retail,
52 bags Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
5 do. Sugar.
100 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
10,000 lbs. Castings, ass't.
25 kegs Nails.
2000 lbs. Bar Lead.
2 bbls. best Dutch Madder.
3 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
20,000 lbs. of wagon Tire Moulds, Scollop, Rolled, Scollop, and common bar Iron,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, June 26, 1838.

**NEW FASHIONS**
**FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER OF 1838.**

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

**TO RENT.** For the next six months, two rooms, the old office of the "Carolinian"—terms, cheap. apply at this office.

June 22, 1838.

**BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.**

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq, late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Whole sale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

**THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.**

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

*Sulphuretted Hydrogen,*
*Sulphate of Lime,*
*Sulphate of Magnesia,*
*Muriate of Lime.*

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above *two months*, weekly; and send accounts to Catawba Springs. J. W. H.

**SCULPTURING.**
**JOHN HOLDSHOUSER**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

**STONE-CUTTING,**

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

**STRAYED,** from the Subscriber, about two months since, a small Sorrel Mare Indian Pony, about nine years old. She is in height about four feet and has her mane roached; she was brought from Alabama in March last.

WM. HADEN.

Mocksville, June 5, 1838. tf

**Dr. Pleasant Henderson,**

**OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES** to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838. tf

**WHEREAS,** certain persons have been in the habit of fishing in my Pond for some time past, with Nets to the detriment of various domestic, and believing that this method will, if continued, entirely destroy the fish, or prevent their increase at least, I have concluded by and with the advice of my friends, to prevent the same.—This, therefore, is to prohibit and forwarn all those who have been, or may hereafter be thus engaged, from doing the same from the date hereof, under the strictest penalty of the law.

I would remark, however, that I have not the least objection of any gentleman or lady, or parties of such, to fish with Hooks and Lines, at any time.

WM. S. MACAY.

Salisbury June 15, 1838. 5t

☞ **MONTAGUE'S BALM;** ☜
**AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.**

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, but efficient, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

**FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

**MONTAGUE'S**
**VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,**
FOR THE
**AGUE AND FEVER.**

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

**MONTAGUE'S**
**Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or**
**MOTHER'S COMFORT,**

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging**
MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S**
**INVALUABLE**
**OINTMENT,**
**For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.**

*Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.*

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

**ANOTHER GREAT CURE!**

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment, but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

*A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at* THIS OFFICE.